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legs, upon which the body stands when placed an an even surface, as in the last.

We have seen five specimens, all of which agree in the characters given.

*Locality and position.*—Lower division of the Burlington group, at Burlington, Iowa. Lower Carboniferous. No. 396 of Mr. Wachsmuth's collection.

### GRANATOCRINUS GLABER, M. and W.

Body very small, pentagonal-subglobose, being somewhat wider than long and rather broadly truncated below, with the spaces between the rather prominent pseudo-ambulacral areas almost flat near the middle, and more or less concave below. Base about even with the most prominent part of the lower ends of the radial pieces, nearly flat, and very distinctly pentagonal, or almost pentapetalous in outline. Radial pieces forming about three-fourths the actual height of the body, abruptly incurved below to connect with the base, and all divided quite to the lower side of the body by the pseudo-ambulacral areas. Interradial pieces of moderate size, or about one-third as long as the body, measuring over the curve of the sides from their upper ends to the base; triangular in form and nearly as wide as long, all strongly incurved above; anal piece shorter than the interradials below the anal opening. Pseudo-ambulacral areas rather narrow, tapering slightly from above, and nearly as convex as the margins of the radials on each side. Pore pieces about twenty-five to thirty on each side of the mesial furrow of each area; supplementary pore pieces unknown; lancet pieces apparently not showing externally. Summit depressed in the middle; central and anal openings comparatively rather large; so-called ovarian pores of moderate size, situated one on each side of the inner end of each interradial piece, and of course two others as usual opening into the anal aperture.

Surface apparently quite smooth, even as seen under a magnifier, but probably when entirely unworn, marked by microscopic longitudinal striæ.

Height of one of the largest specimens, 0·21 inch; breadth, 0·23 inch; breadth pseudo-ambulacral areas, 0·04 inch; do. of spaces between the same, at the widest part, 0·13 inch.

This little species is so very clearly distinct from all others known to us, that it is unnecessary to compare it with any of those yet described. Its most characteristic features are its small size, smooth surface, flat space between the pseudo-ambulacral areas, and nearly even pentapetalous base.

We have before us nine specimens, of various sizes, all agreeing in the characters given excepting one, which, from abnormal development, has only four pseudo-ambulacral areas. As this agrees with the others, however, exactly, in all its specific characters, it is evidently a monstrosity of the same species, produced by the non-development of one of the radial pieces, by which means two of the pseudo-ambulacral fields are, as it were, welded together, to form one larger than any of the other three.

*Locality and position.*—Saint Louis division of the Lower Carboniferous series, in Hardin County, Illinois.

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## *May 4th.*

### Jos. JEANES in the Chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:

"A review of the species of Plethodontidæ and Desmognathidæ." By E. D. Cope.

Mr. J. H. Redfield stated that on the 22d of April, in company with Mr. C. F. Parker, he had visited Cedar Bridge, Ocean Co., N. J., in search of *Corema Conradii.* This plant occurs in Newfoundland, on islands near Bath, Maine, at Plymouth, Cape Cod, and near Islip, Long Island, and was first discovered at Cedar Bridge by Prof. S. W. Conrad. This locality was visited by Dr. Torrey, about 1835, and carefully indicated by him in Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. iv. 83—so that there was no difficulty in finding the precise points mentioned; but Mr. R. was sorry that no trace of the plant could now be found there, and it has doubtless been eradicated by animals or by unscrupulous collectors, or has been otherwise unable to maintain its foothold in "the struggle for existence." The vicinity was also carefully examined, but without success. The plant is said to have once existed near Pemberton Mills, N. J., but as that neighborhood is now entirely under cultivation, there is no evidence that the *Corema Conradii* now exists south of Long Island. If it is again to be discovered in New Jersey, it will probably be in the wide sandy waste a few miles west of Cedar Bridge, near the boundary between Burlington and Ocean counties, where a succession of elevated ancient ocean beaches offer conditions similar to those of Cape Cod.

Prof. Cope exhibited bones and teeth of the large extinct Chinchilla of the island of Anguilla, W. I., Amblyrhiza inundata, and with them teeth of a second and new species, which he called Loxomylus longidens. It was also allied to the Chinchillas, and of large size. They were accompanied by a shell implement of human manufacture, which was, so far as discovery in an earthy matrix, and the color, etc., were evidence, of the same age as the Rodents.

## *May 11th.*

DR. RUSCHENBERGER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-eight members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"Further notes on Microscopic Crystals." By Isaac Lea, L.L. D.

"Sexual Law in the Conifera." By Thos. Meehan.

## *May 18th.*

DR. RUSCHENBERGER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:

"An attempt to ascertain the average weight of the Brain in the different races of Mankind." By Joseph Barnard Davis.

## *May 25th.*

PROF. FRAZER in the Chair.

Twenty.seven members present.

The new By-Laws were called up for a third reading, and, on motion to that effect, were adopted as the laws governing the Academy.

The following deaths were announced:

Frederick Cailliaud, Herman von Meyer and George J. Durham.

The following gentlemen were elected members:

Rev. Dr. Wm. Rudder and Persifor Frazer, Jr. Wm. H. Dall, of Washington, D. C., was elected a correspondent.

The Committee on paper entitled "An attempt to ascertain the